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Distribution: Summit of Pico Turquino, Cuba—First record. No. 27, Bucher.

Pilotrichella flexilis (Sw.) Jaeg.

Type locality: Mountains in Jamaica. Collected by S. H. Hamilton in 1902 on Pico Turquino, and by Brother Clement and Brother Leon on the Sierra Maestra, Loma del Gato, 1920. Also at higher elevations in Porto Rico, Monte Torrecilla, near Adjuntas and Sierra Luquillo. No. 25, Bucher.

Meteoriopsis patula (Sw.) Broth.

Type locality: Summits of Blue Mountains, Jamaica. Distribution not uncommon at lower elevations in Province of Oriente, Cuba, on the Sierra Maestra, Banao Mountains and Santa Clara. Also in Porto Rico, Monte Torrecilla, near Adjuntas and Sierra Luquillo. No. 26a, Bucher.

Trachypus viridulus (Mitt.) Broth.

Type locality: Andes of Quito. Distributed on rocks near summit of John Crow Peak, Jamaica, and Sir John Peak, altitude, 5500–5800 feet. Not recorded from Cuba or Jamaica by Brotherus! Altho this species was described by Mitten as having entire leaves, the drawings accompanying his type specimens show that the leaves are serrulate and agree with the West Indian specimens above recorded. No. 26, Bucher—First record.

Clastobryum americanum Cardot

Type locality: Mexico

Distribution: Jamaica, John Crow and Sir John Peak. This species has not been recorded heretofore from Cuba, but agrees with 1144 collected by me on Sir John Peak, Jamaica, in 1908, and is a slender form of this species. No. 24, Bucher—First record.

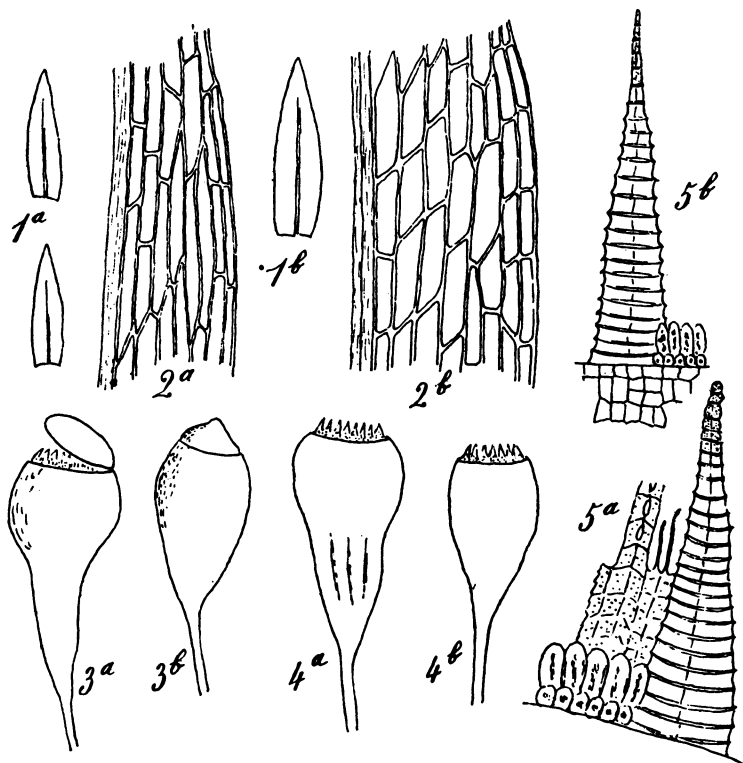
NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN, N. Y.

LEPTOBRYUM ESCOMELI THER. SP. NOV.

I. THÉRIOT

Dioicum. Caespites densi, pu'chre luteo-virides, nitidi, intus tomento radiculoso ferrugineo valde intertexi. Caulis erectus, 3 cm. altus, superne fasciculato-ramosus, ramis elongatis, graci'is, laxe foliosis. Folia oblongo-elliptica, acuta vel subobtusa, integra, haud limbata, marginibus planis, 0.7–0.8 mm. longa, 0.2 mm. lata; costa ultra $\frac{3}{4}$ evanida, basi 30–60 μ crassa; rete pellucido, cellulis longe et anguste rectangularibus vel linearibus, 60–120 μ longis, 10–12 μ latis, inferioribus parum dissimilis. Flos masculus terminalis, discoideus, folia perigonia patulo-squarrosa, longissime linearia. Folia perichaetia erecta, externa caulinis parum majora, interna anguste linearia, 3–5-longiora, basi dilatata, costa latissima; pedicellus gracilis, erectus, flexuosus, pallidus, aetate

fuscus, 2 cm. longus; capsula erecta, pyriformis, leptodermis, nitida, abrupte collo longiore contracta; operculum plano-convexum, umbonatum; annulus latus, duplex; exostomii dentes lati, obtusi, apice papilloso, 0.35 mm. alti, endostomi, processus aequilongi, lanceolati, perforati, membrana ad mediam partem dentium producta, ciliis (1-2) brevissimis, haud appendiculatis; sporae minute papillosoe, diam. 18 μ ; calyptra non visa.



LEGENDE

a. *Leptobryum Escmeli*.

b. *Leptobryum Wilsoni*.

1. feuilles caulinaires $\times 22$: 2. cellules moyennes $\times 170$; 3. capsules humides $\times 15$;
4. capsules sèches $\times 15$: 5. fragments d'anneau et de péristome $\times 120$.

HAB:—Perou, Jura près d'Arequipa (leg. doct. Edm. Escmel, 1921). Trouvé dans la même localité dès 1901, par Mr. R. S. Williams (No. 2806).

Cette belle et élégante mousse m'a été donnée par M. le doct. C. Porter, de Santiago. Je l'avais, avant d'avoir vu un échantillon original de *Leptobryum Wilsoni* (Mitt.) Broth., rapportée à cette dernière espèce. Mais Mrs. E. G.

Britton ayant eu l'obligeance de me communiquer le No. 253 de l'exs. R. Spruce et un calque des dessins de Mitten pris sur le type (Quito, leg. Jameson), j'ai pu me rendre compte que ma plante n'était pas identique à l'espèce de Mitten. Elle en est évidemment fort voisine, mais les différences que j'ai constatées sont, à mon avis, assez importantes pour l'en séparer spécifiquement.

Elle s'en distingue, en effet, par ses feuilles caulinaires plus petites (0.7–0.8 mm. sur 0.2 mm. au lieu de 1 mm. sur 0.3 mm.); par le tissu plus serré (les cellules moyennes ont 10–12 μ de large, celles du *L. Wilsoni* atteignent 15–18 μ); par la capsule brusquement contractée en un col subcylindrique plus long que le sporange, tandis que celle du *L. Wilsoni* est insensiblement atténuée en un col conique d'égale longueur; par l'opercule plan-convexe, non apiculé, alors qu'il est conique chez l'autre espèce; enfin par l'anneau plus élevé, les dents du péristome externe plus larges et par la présence de cils au péristome interne.

Je n'ai pas pu constater moi-même si le péristome du *L. Wilsoni* est dépourvu de cils, mais je pense cependant qu'il en est ainsi parce que Mitten n'en parle pas dans sa description, et surtout parce que ses dessins représentent un péristome interne avec la membrane et les lanières sans trace de cils.

FONTAINE LA MALLET, FRANCE.

NOTE ON A FORM OF *POTTIA HEIMII* FROM GREENLAND

H. N. DIXON

In 1921 Prof. A. C. Seward, of Cambridge University, was visiting Greenland, and collected a number of mosses, which he sent to me for identification. The bulk of them consisted of interesting but well known arctic and sub-arctic forms; but a *Pottia* from Ata, West Greenland, about 70 degrees north latitude, deserves special mention. The habit, the long, glossy, pale reddish setae, etc., were characteristic of *P. Heimii* Fuernr., but the leaves were nearly entire, obtuse, with the margin frequently recurved, the capsules very short and wide, the lid remarkably short, only very slightly rostellate, and frequently simply apiculate, and the capsules being then only just mature there was no indication of systyly. (After lying in the herbarium, however, for some months, the capsules have contracted in width and become more elongated, while the lid had become detached at the rim and shows constant systyly). It became clear that the moss was a form of *P. Heimii*, and the question arose to which of the numerous varieties of that species it should be referred. I consulted Mr. E. B. Chamberlain on the matter, and he very kindly went into the question with great care; but the ultimate conclusion at which he and I arrived was that it could not be placed under any known variety. Not that it did not possess the characters of any, but rather that it assumed the characters of all! Or, more accurately, that being apparently of an eclectic turn of mind, it had selected a salient character from one, another from another, while rejecting correlated characters in each; and with a true catholicity refused to be bound down to any single denomination! Moreover, it